1. A compound of formula I

wherein

X is  $=CR^0$ - or =N-;

- each of R<sup>0</sup>, R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> independently is hydrogen; hydroxy; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkenyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>cycloalkyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>cycloalkyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; hydroxyC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxyC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; arylC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl which optionally may be substituted on the ring by hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, carboxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxycarbonyl;
- or R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> form together with the nitrogen and carbon atoms to which they are attached a 5 to 10 membered heterocyclic ring and comprising additionally 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S;
- or each of R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup>, independently, is halogen; halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy; halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy; hydroxyC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxyC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy; aryl; arylC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy; heteroaryl; heteroaryl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl; 5 to 10 membered heterocyclic ring; nitro; carboxy; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxycarbonyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkylcarbonyl; -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl)C(O) C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; -N(R<sup>10</sup>)R<sup>11</sup>; -CON(R<sup>10</sup>)R<sup>11</sup>; or -C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene-SO<sub>2</sub>N(R<sup>10</sup>)R<sup>11</sup>; wherein each of R<sup>10</sup> and R<sup>11</sup> independently is hydrogen; hydroxy; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkenyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>cycloalkyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>cycloalkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; hydroxyC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxyC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; hydroxyC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; hydroxyC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; hydroxyC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; hydroxyC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; hydroxyC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; c<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl)-carbonyl; arylC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl which optionally may be substituted on the ring by hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, carboxy or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxycarbonyl; or 5 to 10 membered heterocyclic ring;
- or R¹ and R² form together with the C-atoms to which they are attached aryl or a 5 to 10 membered heteroaryl residue comprising one or two heteroatoms selected from N, O and S; or
- each of R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> independently is hydrogen; halogen; cyano; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkynyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>cycloalkyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>cycloalkylC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>arylC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; each of R<sup>7</sup>, R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> is independently hydrogen; hydroxy; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkenyl; halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>cycloalkyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>cycloalkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; arylC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl;



-Y-R<sup>12</sup> wherein Y is a direct bond or O and R<sup>12</sup> is a substituted or unsubstituted 5, 6 or 7 membered heterocyclic ring comprising 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S; carboxy; (C₁-C₀alkoxy)-carbonyl; -N(C₁-₀alkyl)-CO-NR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>; -CONR<sup>10</sup>R<sup>11</sup>; -N(R<sup>10</sup>)(R<sup>11</sup>); -SO₂N(R<sup>10</sup>)R<sup>11</sup>; R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> or R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup>, respectively form together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, a 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl comprising 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S; or a 5 or 6 membered carbocyclic ring;

and wherein at most one of  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  or  $R^3$  is -CON( $R^{10}$ ) $R^{11}$  or-SO<sub>2</sub>N( $R^{10}$ ) $R^{11}$ ; in free form or salt form.

2. A process for the production of a compound of formula I according to claim 1, comprising the steps of reacting a compound of formula II

wherein R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6 and X are as defined in claim 1, and Y is a leaving group;

with a compound of formula III

$$H_2N$$
 $R^7$ 
 $R^8$ 
(III)

wherein R7, R8 and R9 are as defined in claim 1;

and recovering the resulting compound of formula I in free form or in salt form, and, where required, converting the compound of formula I obtained in free form into the desired salt form, or vice versa.

3. A compound according to claim 1 in free form or in pharmaceutically acceptable salt form, for use as a pharmaceutical.



- 4. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents therefor.
- 5. The use of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 in free form or in pharmaceutically acceptable salt form, as a pharmaceutical for the treatment or prevention of a disease or condition in which ZAP-70, FAK and/or Syk tyrosine kinase activation plays a role or is implicated.
- 6. The use of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 in free form or in pharmaceutically disease or condition in which ZAP-70, FAK and/or Syk tyrosine kinase activation plays a role or is implicated.
- 7. A combination which comprises (a) a therapeutically effective amount of a ZAP-70, FAK and/or Syk inhibitor and (b) a second drug substance.
- 8. A method for treating or preventing a disease or condition in which ZAP-70, FAK and/or Syk tyrosine inhibitor activation plays a role or is implicated, in a subject in need of such treatment, which comprises administering to such subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula I according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- 9. A method for treating or preventing a disease or condition in which ZAP-70, FAK and/or Syk tyrosine inhibitor activation plays a role or is implicated, in a subject in need of such treatment, which comprises administering to such subject a therapeutically effective amount of a ZAP-70, FAK and/or Syk inhibitor in combination with a second drug substance.

